Public Works (1[torn]) Department.

G.O., No. 1431 9

DATED 8th December 1902.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Imperial Gazetteer of India. Pros., Rev. Dept., is[illegible] certain instructions regarding the [illegible] of the — Com. to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation

D[illegible]

[P. W. 25. / 2,000—2-9-02.] [illegible] 8/12

Indexed 11/12

BA[illegible]APERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Very Urgent P.W.C. no. 12065

Government {1902} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 4-12 } 1902.
Regd.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., Nos. 1058, 1058A, 25th November 1902.

NOVEMBER.

Order No. 1431 dated 8 Decr: 1902
Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation

To, The Chief Engr for Irrign.

Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Issuing certain instructions regarding the revision of the—.

8 DEC. 1902

4/12/02

4-12-02

Issue 4/12/02

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from H. H. Risley, Esq., c.i.e., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, the 24th September 1902, No. 2948.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 159, Revenue, dated the 13th February 1902, I am directed to communicate the following observations and instructions on the subject of the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer.

2. *Scheme of the Imperial Gazetteer.*—The Governor-General in Council proposes to introduce a large and important change in the form of the Imperial Gazetteer. His attention has been drawn to the fact that, from the point of view both of the public and of the administrative official, the alphabetical system on which the Gazetteer has been compiled is cumbrous and inconvenient. Unless the information required is of the simplest character and relates only to a single place or a single subject, any one who uses the book must turn to a number of different volumes in order to complete his researches. The tea districts of Assam for example, from Cachar to Sibsagar, are scattered through no less than eight volumes, while the statistical account of the province, which is supposed to deal with the subject more fully and in a more convenient form, was compiled by Sir William Hunter between 1869 and 1874 and has long been out of date. The centres at the cultivation and manufacture of jute, though all are situated in one province, are distributed over ten volumes, and the coal-fields of Bengal over nine. Information regarding the prospects and the sphere of influence of an existing or proposed railway must be sought under as many headings as there are districts traversed by the line. The same difficulty meets the executive or inspecting official, the student, or archæologist, who wishes to refer to the Gazetteer in connection with his work or his studies, to test its accuracy, or to supply its omissions. Unless his journeys are regulated by the alphabetical sequence of the places which he visits, he must carry the entire set of volumes about with him on tour. Nor is the question one of merely local or even of Indian interest. The present arrangement detracts appreciably from the practical utility of a work, one of the objects of which is to present the most recent information about India in a compact shape, and to make it readily accessible to persons in England who are in any way concerned with commercial enterprise in India, or who may be in a position to aid in developing the industries and resources of the country. For these reasons which appear to the Government of India to be of indisputable weight, His Excellency in Council proposes to substitute for the existing alphabetical system, the arrangement by Provinces and states or Agencies set out in enclosure A to this letter. In each volume or part of a volume the main article on the Province or State concerned will come first, and the other articles will follow in alphabetical order. The Native States under local Governments will be grouped together at the end of the Provincial volume or volumes. For the entire series of volumes there will be a Gazetteer Index containing every name mentioned anywhere in the work, and giving not only a reference to the detailed article, but brief descriptive and statistical particulars, somewhat on the following lines :—

Gingi.—River in South Arcot District, Madras, V. 84.

Hazaribagh.—District in the Chota Nagpur Division of Bengal, area 7,021 square miles. Population, 1,104,742 ; Hindus, 924,811 ; Muhammadans, 106,907 ; Christians, 552 ; others, 62,742 ; Revenue Rs. 4,37,800, of which Rs. 1,17,900 is derived from land. Six coal-fields and several mica mines. IX, 243-294.

The Government of India believe that a volume of this kind, forming a highly condensed Gazetteer of the Empire, will be of much practical use and will probably be in large demand.

3. The Provincial grouping of volumes will remove some administrative difficulties, and will greatly facilitate and expedite the work of revision. With an alphabetical arrangement applied to the whole of India no printing can be commenced until the entire material for a given letter has been received from all the contributors. This of itself must cause considerable delay, as the amount of revision necessary is not the same in all Provinces ; and the delay would, in the present instance, be increased by the fact that two Superintendents of Census have been compelled by the state of their health to take short leave, one has been deputed to officiate until October in another appointment, and two are on special duty in connexion with the Darbar at Delhi. Under the system which is now proposed, each Provincial volume or set of volumes will form a separate unit, and delay in one will not keep back the rest.

4. These proposals have been submitted to the Secretary of State for India and you will be informed later on of His Lordship's decision. Meanwhile the work of revision may proceed on the assumption that the views of the Government of India as to the arrangement of the volumes will meet with His Lordship's approval.

5. As regards volumes I to IV of the scheme, which deal with the whole of India, I am to explain that these represent a revised and expanded edition of volume VI of the existing Gazetteer. They will also be published, independently of the Gazetteer, under the title "The Indian Empire" and each volume will be sold separately. A detailed sketch showing the subject of each chapter, its approximate length, and the agency by which it will be prepared, is contained in enclosure B to this letter.

6. *Execution of the scheme.*—This being the general plan of the revision, I am now to communicate the instructions of the Government of India as to the manner in which the work should be carried out. Enclosure C of this letter shows the distribution under certain main headings of the contents of an article treating of a Province, an Agency, or a large and important Native State. Enclosure D goes into fuller detail, and gives for each heading an outline of the method of treatment to be adopted, and the statistics to be compiled. I am to request that Provincial Superintendents may be instructed to conform as closely as possible to the lines now laid down. The new edition of the Gazetteer will rank as the standard authority on matters connected with India and it is essential that the arrangement of its parts should be uniform and consistent. The Government of India recognize that in view of the different conditions of the various Provinces and States occasional departures from the prescribed model may be unavoidable, but they wish these to be reduced to a minimum, and to be confined to such additions as may be necessary to illustrate the special characteristics of a Province and to such omissions as its local circumstances necessarily involve. In no case should the standard plan be modified in either direction without the express sanction of the Editor for India.

7. *Examination by Local Governments.*—In paragraph 5 of my letter Nos. 3097—3109 of the 20th November 1900, it was stated that the Provincial Superintendents of Gazetteer revision would work in constant communication with the local Governments or Administrations under which they are employed and that each article as revised by them would be examined at the time by the Government concerned. The necessity for this arises from the fact that the association of the Government with the new edition of the Gazetteer will be far closer and more direct than was the case with the two earlier editions, which were carried out by Sir William Hunter on his own responsibility, and were not subjected to any detailed examination by the Imperial or Provincial Governments. The edition now about to be undertaken will appear in the name of the Government of India and will be the work of the various

Governments and Departments concerned. This circumstance will, indeed, add to its value as an authority, but it will also greatly enhance the responsibility of the Provincial Superintendents, and more especially of the Local Governments, to whom the various articles will be submitted for consideration and on whom it will be incumbent to see that they contain no statements the accuracy of which may be open to question, or which might admit of being construed as conflicting with other utterances of Government on matters of public interest. At the same time their examination must be conducted with reasonable expedition and must not be permitted to retard the publication of the work. I am accordingly to suggest, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, the adoption of the following system. All important articles or important sections of the Provincial articles should be printed in draft. This will enable the Superintendent to circulate copies to district officers, heads of departments, and other experts for corrections and suggestions. As soon as each draft is complete one copy should be sent to the Editor, who will be responsible for the general style and arrangement, so as to give him the earliest opportunity of deciding whether any changes are required in these respects. A second copy should be submitted by the Superintendent of Gazetteer revision direct to the Secretary to Government in charge of the department concerned, with whom the Superintendent should be authorized to communicate direct. All such references should be treated as urgent, and they should be made unofficially and, wherever possible, by personal consultation. When changes are introduced in an article, or section of an article, a copy embodying the alteration should be submitted to the Editor with explanatory notes. It is clearly desirable that all the sections of the Provincial articles and all district articles should be examined in the manner described; but the minor articles of a purely descriptive or statistical character dealing with physical features, places of antiquarian or historical interest and administrative sub-divisions—tahsils, thanas, &c.—will probably not require examination by the Government. The Governor-General in Council trusts that by means of this or some similar arrangement it may be found possible to expedite and simplify the process of examining the important articles. Where so much ground has to be covered it is obvious that the work will be greatly delayed, and considerable expense will be incurred, if each reference has to pass through all the various stages of ordinary Secretariat routine.

8. *Scale of revision.*—The scheme set out in Enclosures C and D assigns a space of 100 pages to the article on a Province. This, however, is the maximum for the larger Provinces and a reduction should be made, in consultation with the Editor, in the case of the smaller Provinces and less important States. In determining the extent of the reduction the size of the volume and the number of Provinces or States included in it must be borne in mind. For articles on British Districts and on the minor States subordinate to Local Governments 10 pages may ordinarily be taken as the average, some districts requiring more, and some less. For districts in Native States 5 pages will probably be sufficient. The arrangement of subjects in a District article will follow that laid down for the Provincial articles; and statistical tables, corresponding in form to those proposed for the Province, will be given at the end of the article for the following subjects—Meteorology, Population, Vital Statistics, Agriculture and Irrigation, Criminal and Civil Justice, Revenue and Expenditure, and Education. The unit of these statistics will be the subdivision, taluka, or tahsil as the case may be. All other statistical matter should be inserted in the body of the article in the shape of small tables, or put into narrative form on the system followed in the present edition of the Gazetteer.

9. *Statistics.*—The tables prescribed in the draft outline provide for the expression of prices in terms of sers per rupee and of weights and measures of whatever kind in the English denominations. In the case of prices it may possibly be found necessary to add a conversion into pence or annas per lb. A further communication will be addressed to you on this subject.

10. *Spelling.*—The spelling of all names should be in accordance with the authorized system laid down by the Government of India in their Resolution in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 8—332-347, dated the 26th August 1873. For the purpose of indicating long vowels the horizontal line (ā, ī, ū)

should be used as instead of the accent (á, í, ú) used in the present edition. Abundant cross references should be given. The Editor will prescribe a uniform spelling for place-names common to several Provinces and will settle all questions relating to spelling that may arise during the process of revision.

11. *Ethnography.*—The treatment of Ethnographic matter requires consideration. In the last edition of the Gazetteer there are 26 tribes and castes to which separate articles are devoted, and it is not apparent and on what principle, if any, the selection was made. At first sight the subject appears to be beyond the scope of a Gazetteer which is essentially geographical in its character. And it may further be urged that any extended treatment of Ethnography in the Gazetteer will add materially to the length of the Provincial volumes and will itself be superseded, at no very distant date, by the publication of the results of the Ethnographic survey now in progress. But these observations admit of some obvious exceptions. In some cases, such as Baluchistan, Coorg, Rajputana, the Naga Hills, the Shan States, and Karenni, a geographical unit has no name apart from its inhabitants, and the characteristic tribes are so important a factor in the history and administration of the country that it would be impossible to give them adequate treatment within the ten pages allotted to population in a standard Provincial article. Here separate articles dealing with the tribes themselves appear to be unavoidable. A further exception must be admitted in the case of such important and widely distributed races as Bhils, Gonds, Kols, Khonds and others who have impressed their character on certain localities and on whose account special legislation has been undertaken or exceptions made to the ordinary methods of Government. The application of these principles to particular cases will be a question to be settled by the Editor in consultation with the Superintendents concerned. On the other hand, to include castes proper would cumber the Gazetteer with a mass of matter already on record in census reports and in various special publications, and in their case a brief mention in the section relating to population seems to be all that is necessary.

12. *Geographical position.*—The statements of latitude and longitude given in the present edition of the Gazetteer will require to be systematically examined, and some general corrections based on recent observations may have to be made. Fresh statements must also be prepared for places which do not appear in the present work. This should be done in consultation with the Survey Department, which will make special arrangements for carrying out the work with expedition. In the revised edition only degrees and minutes will be shown, seconds being omitted, except where a definite point, such as a conspicuous mountain peak or a lighthouse, is named and has been fixed by trigonometrical survey.

13. *Printing.*—The entire work will be printed and bound in England, as was done in the case of the two former editions of the Imperial Gazetteer and of the Statistical Accounts of Bengal and Assam. The printing will be carried out under the supervision of the English Editor, Mr. J. S. Cotton, to whom all articles prepared in this country will be despatched, after being printed or type-written, by the Editor in India with such alterations as he may find necessary to secure uniformity of style and treatment. Mr. Cotton will see them through the press, and when the proofs have been fully revised the spelling corrected, and all printers' errors eliminated they will be sent back to India for examination, and final revision by the Local Governments in consultation with the Provincial Superintendents in the case of articles relating to particular Provinces, and by the Government of India in communication with the Indian Editor in regard to articles which refer to India as a whole.

14. *Maps.*—The absence of maps is a defect in the existing Gazetteer which has often been remarked and which ought if possible to be supplied in the new edition. The question however is a difficult one. It would be desirable if possible to provide a separate atlas to illustrate the Gazetteer; but the Survey Department has not the appliances requisite for printing fine maps of a size which would fit into a volume of Gazetteer dimensions, while a larger volume would be inconvenient; so that the preparation of such an atlas in India would be very costly and would take a long time. The Secretary of State for India has been addressed as to the feasibility of having a

special volume of maps prepared by a competent firm in England and His Lordship's decision will be communicated to you later on. Apart, however, from this large question it appears to the Government of India that it would in any case be of advantage and would add to the value of the Gazetteer if a simple map showing the natural and administrative divisions of the Province were prefixed to each Provincial volume, and if the descriptive and economic sections of each Provincial article were illustrated by a few maps of the type prescribed by the Census Commissioner for use in the census reports. The method of delineation used in these maps can be applied to any set of facts and the maps themselves do not involve very fine work and could be prepared at a moderate cost by the Survey Department. The maps attached to the Madras Census report are good specimens of the system.

15. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the work of revision may now be started on the lines laid down above. Orders will be issued shortly appointing the Indian Editor of the Gazetteer and Provincial Superintendents should then be instructed to correspond direct with him on all matters except those which are of sufficient importance to form the subject of a reference by the Local Government to the Government of India.

Enclosure A.

Scheme of Imperial Gazetteer.

Volume.	Subject.	Number of pages.	
I	India—Descriptive	450	
II	India—Historical	460	
III	India—Economic	430	
IV	India—Administrative	430	
			1,770
V	Assam and Andamans	400	
VI	Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Afghanistan.	500	
VII and VIII	Bengal	1,100	
IX and X	Bombay	900	
XI and XII	Burma	900	
XIII	Central India and Baroda	500	
XIV	Central Provinces and Berar	550	
XV	Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg	550	
XVI and XVII	Madras	900	
XVIII and XIX	Punjab	800	
XX	Rajputana and Ajmere	500	
XXI and XXII	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh with Nepal.	1,100	
XXIII	Gazetteer-Index	800	
			9,500
			11,270

ENCLOSURE B.

Distribution of Contents of Volumes I to IV of the Gazetteer or "The Indian Empire".

Chapter.	Subject.	Number of pages.	Proposed author.
	Volume I—Descriptive.		
I	Physical aspects	50	Sir T. Holdich.
II	Geology	50	Mr. Holland.
III	Meteorology	40	Mr. Eliot.
IV	Botany	50	Sir J. Hooker.
V	Zoology	50	Mr. Blanford.
VI	Ethnology	40	Mr. Risley.
VII	Languages	40	Dr. Grierson.
VIII	Religions	30	Mr. Crooke.
IX	Population (Statistics) ...	50	Mr. Risley.
X	Public health	30	Major Roberts, I.M.S.
	Tables	5	
	Index	5	
		450	
	Volume II—Historical.		
I	Archæology	50	Mr. V. Smith (with co-adjutors).
II	Epigraphy	30	Mr. Fleet (with co-adjutors).
III	Numismatics	20	Mr. V. Smith and Dr. Hœrnle.
IV	Sanskrit literature	40	Professor Macdonell.
V	The Buddhist period ...	30	Mr. V. Smith.
VI	The Hindu period	30	Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Sewell.
VII	The Muhammadan period ...	50	Mr. Irvine.
VIII	Architecture	50	In England (author not yet selected).
IX	Vernacular literature ...	20	Dr. Grierson (with co-adjutors).
X	Early European settlements.	30	Mr. Roberts.
XI	History of British rule ...	100	Do.
	Tables	...	
	Index	10	
		460	
	Volume III—Economic.		
I	Agriculture	80	Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
II	Forests	20	Do. do.
III	Mines and minerals	30	Do. do.
IV	Arts and manufactures ...	50	Dr. Watt and Mr. O'Conor.
V	Commerce and trade ...	70	Mr. O'Conor.
VI	Irrigation and navigation ...	40	Department, Public Works.
VII	Railways and roads	40	Do.
VIII	Post and telegraph	20	Departments of Finance and Commerce and Public Works.
IX	Rents, wages and prices ...	20	Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
X	Famine	30	Do. do.
	Tables	20	
	Index	10	
		430	

Enclosure B—*cont.*

Distribution of Contents of Volumes I to IV of the Gazetteer or "The Indian Empire".

Chapter.	Subject.	Number of pages.	Proposed Author.
	Volume IV—Administrative.		
I	Government of India ...	30	Home Department.
II	Administrative Divisions ...	10	Do.
III	Native States	20	Foreign Department.
IV	Foreign Relations	20	Do.
V	Legislation and Justice ...	30	Legislative and Home Departments.
VI	Finance	30	Finance and Commerce Department.
VII	Land Revenue	40	Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
VIII	Miscellaneous Revenue ...	40	Finance and Commerce Department.
IX	Local and Municipal ...	30	Home Department.
X	Public Works	20	Public Works Department.
XI	Army and Marine	30	Military Department.
XII	Police and Jails	20	Home Department.
XIII	Education	40	Do.
XIV	Medical	20	Do.
XV	Surveys	20	Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
XVI	Currency	5	Finance and Commerce Department.
	Tables	15	
	Index	10	
		430	

Enclosure C.

Distribution of Contents of Provincial Articles in Imperial Gazetteer.

	Suggested maximum number of pages.
I. Descriptive—	
Physical Aspects (including Meteorology)	10
History	10
Population (including Public Health)	10
Total ...	30
II. Economic—	
Agriculture (including Irrigation)	10
Forests (if of economic value)	3
Mines and Minerals (if of economic value)	3
Arts and Manufactures	5
Commerce and Trade	5
Means of communication	3
Rents, Wages and Prices	3
Famine	3
Total ...	35

Enclosure C—*cont.*

Distribution of Contents of Provincial Articles in Imperial Gazetteer.

	Suggested maximum number of pages.
III. Administrative—	
Government	1
Administrative Divisions	1
Native States	2
Legislation and Justice	2
Finance	3
Land Revenue (including Settlement)	6
Miscellaneous Revenue	4
Local and Municipal	3
Public Works	2
Army	1
Police and Jails	2
Education	5
Medical	2
Surveys	1
Total ...	35
Grand Total ...	100

Note.—The statement of number of pages is exclusive of the statistical tables set out in Enclosure D, which will occupy about 10 pages.

Enclosure D.

Draft outline of an article on a Province, showing the distribution of 100 pages allotted. The statistical tables are to be printed at the end of the article.

Physical Aspects—10 pages.

Revise and bring up to date the Gazetteer account of the subject in the following order: General outline of Province; dimensions; origin of name, if known; boundaries; natural divisions, including brief sketch of geology and botany; hill system; river system, lakes, jhils, etc.; brief notice of scenery, crops, trees, vegetation, characteristic wild animals, etc.—8 pages.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall, noticing in particular the distribution of rainfall, its fluctuations in past years, and its relative variability in different parts of the Province expressed as the percentage of the absolute range on the average annual rainfall of the natural or administrative division in question. Notable cyclones, earthquakes and floods should also be mentioned.—2 pages.

Temperature and Rainfall.

Months.	Average maximum temperature.			Average minimum temperature.			Average rainfall.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C

Note.—Names of natural or administrative divisions to be entered in spaces marked A, B and C.

Population—10 pages.

Condense from Census Reports distribution of population by natural or administrative divisions; movement of population, very briefly for earlier periods, more fully for 1891—1901; religion and sect; age, sex and civil condition; education; language; caste, tribe, and race; occupations;—8 pages.

System of vital statistics, and their value; births, deaths and prevalent diseases, referring to tables at end of chapter and to age table of Census as illustrating infant mortality and effect of famine;—2 pages.

Distribution of Population, 1901.

Natural or administrative division.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns.	Number of villages.	Total Population.			Urban population.			Persons per square mile in rural areas.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...										

General Statistics of population, 1881—1901.

Particulars.	1901.			1891.			1881.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Religion.									
Hindus									
Musalmans									
Christians									
Others									
Civil condition.									
Unmarried									
Married									
Widowed									
Education.									
Literate .. { In Provincial vernaculars									
Literate .. { In English									
Illiterate									
Language spoken.									
Chief Vernaculars of Province									
Other languages									

Vital Statistics.

Births.

Years.	Population under registration.	Total number of births registered.	Ratio of births per thousand.	Highest district rate.	Lowest district rate.	Mean birth-rate of previous five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881						
1891						
1901						

Deaths.

Years.	Population under registration.	Total number of deaths registered.	Ratio of deaths per thousand.	Highest district rate.	Lowest district rate.	Mean death-rate of previous five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881						
1891						
1901						

Deaths according to cause.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 from						
	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1881							
1891							
1901							

Agriculture—10 pages.

General conditions: soil as determined by geological and chemical considerations; conformation of surface; rainfall, humidity, etc.

Systems of cultivation in relation to rainfall, soil and conformation of surface.

Population engaged in and dependent on agriculture.

Principal crops in order of importance. Staple food-grains, subsidiary food crops, oil-seeds, fibres, spices, stimulants, etc.

Average yield in cwts. per acre, use of manure, mode of irrigation, if any, rotation, etc., to be stated in each case.

Notice extension or decrease of cultivation, improvements in quality by selection of seed, etc., introduction of new varieties. Influence of agricultural department and model farms.

Working of Land Improvement and Agricultural Advances Acts: prospects of agricultural banks.

Breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, etc. Average value of each kind of animal. Pasture grounds; difficulties in feeding cattle, etc. Fairs.

The above headings to take eight pages.

Irrigation: general conditions, *e.g.*, necessity for constant or occasional; applied to all crops or only special crops.

Description of canals, system of levying canal revenue, average receipts, expenditure, net profits, percentage of net profits on capital outlay for the two periods of the ten years ending 1890 and 1900, respectively, and for the year 1901. Distinguish major and minor irrigation works and mention cases in which irrigation canals are also used for navigation.

Description of Government irrigation tanks on the same lines so far as applicable noticing system of maintenance.

Description of indigenous methods of irrigation, wells, tanks, various forms of water-lifts, etc. Average cost of masonry and kutcha wells, area irrigable, etc.

These headings to take two pages.

Note.—In case of tea cultivation embody in text (*a*) number of gardens, (*b*) area under mature and immature plant, (*c*) total outturn, (*d*) average outturn per acre of mature crop, (*e*) total value of crop and average price per pound in 1901, (*f*) average price for 1881—1890 and 1891—1900, (*g*) number of companies registered in India and England, (*h*) capital invested, (*i*) number of Europeans and natives employed, (*j*) number of men, women and children imported in 1901 and in 1891—1900, distinguishing persons imported under the Act and outside the Act, (*k*) average wages of Act and non-Act labourers in 1901.

Similar particulars *mutatis mutandis* for coffee, cinchona, cardamoms, etc.

Statistics of agriculture and irrigation (for the year ending 30th June).

——	1881—1890.	1891—1900.	1901.	
Area.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Cultivated ..				
Culturable ..				
Unculturable				
Cultivated area.				
Irrigated by canals				
" wells and tanks				
" other sources				
Uncultivated area.				
Grazing land and culturable				
Unculturable waste				
Irrigated crops.				
Wheat				
Other cereals and pulses ..				
Miscellaneous food crops ..				
Non-food crops				
Total crop acreage.				
Rice ..				
Wheat				
Other food grains and pulses				
Oil-seeds				
Sugarcane ..				
Cotton				
Jute ..				
Other fibres				
Opium				
Indigo				
Tea ..				
Tobacco				
Miscellaneous				
Total area cropped				
Area double cropped				

Note.—The information required for this table will not be available in all provinces. Where this is the case Superintendents should consult the Director of Land Records and submit proposals to the Editor. The arrangement of crops is given by way of illustration and must be modified to suit local conditions. Where for example rice is the chief irrigated crop, it will naturally take the place of wheat in the table.

Forests—3 pages.

Description of various classes of forests, with characteristic trees of each. System of management, control and disposal of produce. Relations with people; supply of local needs; fuel and fodder reserves; use of forests in scarcity; fire prevention, etc.

Embody in text statistics regarding area in square miles of reserved, protected and unclassed forests; and average revenue, expenditure and surplus for the ten years ending 1890 and 1900 and the year 1901.

Mention special plantations, such as rubber, where they are of economic value.

Mines and Mineral Resources—3 pages.

Description of coal, iron and gold mines; system of working; number of labourers employed; classes from which drawn; average earnings. Number of companies concerned, mentioning the chief ones; capital invested; disposal of produce; notice of exports if ascertainable. Same headings for salt, saltpetre and petroleum so far as applicable. Mention other minerals, such as limestone, where they are of economic importance. Notice the distribution of minerals as yet unworked.

Quantity and value of minerals produced.

Minerals.	1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Coal						
Iron						
Gold						
Mica						
Petroleum						
Salt						
Saltpetre						

Note.—This is a small table and can be inserted in the body of the article.

Arts and Manufactures—5 pages.

Description of hand-industries under the following heads :—

- Cotton-weaving.
- Silk-weaving.
- Embroidery on various fabrics.
- Carpets and rugs.
- Jewellery characteristic of the Province.
- Iron-work.
- Brass and copper-work.
- Pottery and sculpture.
- Carving in wood and ivory and inlaying.
- Description of factory industries.
- Mention any new hand industries that have been introduced, or old ones that have been revived.

Cotton mills—brief history of growth, number of looms and spindles, hands employed, rates of wages paid, raw material consumed, outturn in yarn and cloth, class of goods manufactured, markets in which disposed of. Embody statistics for 1881—90, 1891—1900 (average in each case) and 1901.

Jute, silk, wool on similar lines. Mention also leather, brewing, paper, soap, etc., giving any statistics available to illustrate the growth of these and similar industries.

Effect of growth of factory industries on internal migration. Is the supply of labour adequate? Mention localities from which factory operatives come; their average earnings; material conditions, etc.

Commerce and Trade—5 pages.

General character of trade: principal exports and imports.

Chief centres. Exports and imports of each, where known, for 1881—90, 1891—1900 (average in each case) and 1901.

Mechanism of internal trade: collecting and distributing agencies; castes engaged in it and their several functions.

Trans-frontier trade, if any. Describe routes, modes of carriage, by whom carried on. Mention cases of barter. Method of registration, degree of accuracy of returns. Statistics of chief exports and imports for 1881—90, 1891—1900 (average in each case) and 1901.

External trade with other Provinces and States in India, by railway, river, canal and road if known. Statistics of chief exports and imports for 1881—90, 1891—1900 (average in each case) and 1901. Special mention of trade with seaports.

Estimate of total foreign trade—trans-frontier and within India.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Rail-borne traffic of the Province.

Articles.	Average for the ten years ending.		For 1900-1901.
	1890.	1900.	
Imports.			
Coal and coke			
Cotton, raw			
Cotton goods			
Dyes and tans			
Gram and pulse			
Hides and skins			
Stick-lac			
Metals			
Railway-plant and rolling-stock.			
Sugar, refined			
Sugar, unrefined			
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..			
Exports.			
Cotton, raw			
Indigo			
Wheat			
Other grains			
Hides and skins			
Shell-lac			
Oilseeds			
Ghi			
Saltpetre			
Sugar			

Note.—The entries in the first column are given merely by way of illustration.

Means of Communication—3 pages.

Description of railways, distinguishing guaranteed, State, and assisted lines, and stating termini and main features of the chief systems.

Give in separate paragraphs for 1891 and 1901 the following particulars: total mileage open, and mileage of State, guaranteed and assisted lines; capital expended on each of these three classes; number of passengers conveyed; tons of goods and minerals carried; number of live-stock; gross working expenses; net revenue, of which so much credited to State railways; percentage of net revenue on capital; percentage of gross earnings to gross receipts, and comparison of minimum percentage with mean and maximum. Square miles of country per mile of railway. Average cost of construction per mile. Influence of railways on famine, prices, language and religion.

Sketch the road system of the Province in 1891 and 1901, mentioning chief lines, with brief reference to their origin. Total mileage at each period and cost of maintenance, distinguishing Provincial and Local Fund roads. Notice influence of railway extension on road system, such as growth of feeder roads, transfer of Provincial roads to local authorities, etc.

Mention steam or electric tramways other than municipal, stating cost of construction, terms of guarantee, if any, working expenses, net earnings and percentage on capital, number of passengers carried, etc.

Brief account of navigable canals and other water-ways; capital expended, gross income, working expenses, net revenue.

Mention lines of coasting steamers which carry passengers within limits of Province; steamer services on rivers and canals; indigenous methods of inland navigation; ferries.

Review progress of Post Office, mentioning number of offices in first year of working (1853–54) and in 1900–1901. State for 1881—1890, 1891–1900 (average in each case) and 1901 number of letters, postcards, newspapers, packets and parcels delivered, and value of money orders issued.

Mention miles of lines over which mails were conveyed in first year of working and in 1901; also number of persons employed in those years; revenue, expenditure and surplus.

Telegraph; give statistics for 1881—1890, 1891—1900 and 1901 of number of offices, length of line and wire, number of messages, distinguishing State and private messages, receipts, expenditure, net revenue.

Rents, Wages and Prices—3 pages.

Sketch the conditions which determine the rent paid by the actual cultivator to his immediate landlord, referring to the effect of legislation and noticing any measures intended to improve the position of the cultivators or to relieve them from indebtedness. State approximately the average, maximum and minimum rent ordinarily paid in each of the natural divisions of the Province for an acre of land growing the standard crop of the locality. Notice important and interesting cases of rents paid for land under special crops. Describe the various systems of produce rents and note whether they are being displaced by cash rents.

State the rate of wages for skilled and unskilled labour in different parts of the Province and in some of the large centres. Describe the systems under which day labourers and village artisans and servants receive wages in kind. Examine causes of variations and note how wages have been affected by the prices of common food-grains, the extension of railways and the introduction of mining and factory industries.

Give prices of staple food-grains forming the common food of the people for different parts of the Province and for central marts. Examine causes of variations and note the effect on prices of improved communications, famines, extension of cultivated area, etc.

Describe the material condition of the people in different parts of the Province as illustrated by the dress, house, household furniture and style of living of (*a*) a middle class clerk, (*b*) a cultivator, (*c*) a landless day labourer. Discuss any rise or decline that may have taken place in the standard of living of these classes.

Wages and prices.

Particulars.	Average for ten years ending.		
	1880.	1890.	1900.
Daily wages.			
Skilled labour			
Unskilled labour			
Cart hire			
Prices (seers per rupee).			
Selected staples			
Salt			
Piece-goods			

Note.—The side-headings can be added to and arranged so as to illustrate differences in wages and prices in different parts of the Province.

Famine—3 pages.

Causes of scarcity and famine in different parts of the Province: varying degrees of liability; relative importance of different harvests and crops.

Famine warnings, short rainfall, failure of crops, rise of prices, migration.

Brief history of famines so far as known.

Effect on population: mortality from privation or disease; reduction of birth-rate.

Protective measures.

Government—1 page.

Administrative Divisions—1 page.

Native States—2 pages.

Revise and expand the existing notices of these subjects, giving fuller particulars of the branches of the Government, working of the Secretariat, functions of the members of the

Executive Council in Bombay and Madras, powers of Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners, divisional, district and sub-divisional system, stating number of charges, average area, population, etc. Group Native States with reference to their geographical position and history and describe very briefly their administrative arrangements and the degree of control exercised by Government.

Legislation and Justice—2 pages.

Brief account of local Legislative Council; working of amendment of Councils Act in 1892; interpellations; discussion of financial statement.

Mention chief legislative measures specially affecting the Province since 1880 whether passed in the Governor-General's Council or by the Provincial legislature.

Describe system of administration of Civil and Criminal Justice from Courts of first instance to final appellate authority. Notice causes of increase in litigation generally or of variations in particular classes of suits or forms of crime. Add brief notice of registration, giving number of offices and documents registered in 1881—1890, 1891—1900 (average in each case) and 1901.

Criminal Justice.

Courts and work done.

Particulars.	Average, ten years ending 1890.	Average, ten years ending 1900.	Year 1901.
Magistrates' Courts.			
Persons tried			
,, acquitted			
,, convicted			
Cases disposed of			
Courts of Sessions.			
Persons tried			
,, acquitted			
,, convicted			
Cases disposed of			
Superior Courts.			
Persons tried			
,, convicted			
,, acquitted			
Cases disposed of			

Civil Justice.

Courts and suits instituted.

Particulars.	Average, ten years ending 1890.	Average, ten years ending 1900.	Year 1901.
Subordinate Courts, Civil and Revenue.			
Suits for money or moveable property			
Title and other suits			
Rent suits			
Small Cause Courts.			
Suits for money or moveable property			
Title and other suits			
District Courts.			
Suits for money or moveable property			
Title and other suits			
Rent suits			

FINANCE—3 pages.

Sketch of the working of the Provincial system of finance, noting important changes introduced at successive settlements, growth or decline of particular heads of revenue and expenditure, and the causes.

NOTE.—The Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for 1892 contain a review of the finances of the Province from 1871 which will indicate the line of treatment suggested.

Financial Statistics (in Rs. omiting thousands).

Condense No. 7—Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the ten years ending 1890 and 1900, respectively, and for 1901. (Income-tax from 1886.)

NOTE.—The compilation of the financial statistics is a matter to be settled in consultation with the Editor. The headings will probably not be absolutely identical in all Provinces. In the case of States and Agencies Superintendents must make the best of such materials as are available. A description of the chief sources of revenue and the main items of expenditure, the system of account and control, the financial position of the State, the condition of the currency, reforms effected and proposed will be of interest.

LAND REVENUE—6 pages.

Revise the account of the land revenue system and the land tenures of the Province, bringing it up to date and embodying the results of recent settlements. Explain and discuss the basis of the land revenue assessment. State the most recent conclusions as to the amount of land revenue assessed and collected by native rulers before the British occupation. Discuss the incidence of land revenue assessments and their bearing on the ability of the people to withstand famine. State the policy adopted and the action taken in regard to the remission and suspension of land revenue in times of scarcity.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—4 pages.

Describe the system by which the opium revenue is obtained, giving statistics of cultivation in acres (if known), number of chests exported; gross value and net revenue for 1881—1890 and 1891—1900 (average in each case) and the year 1901. Mention any causes affecting the popularity of opium cultivation and the fluctuations of the revenue.

Describe the systems on which salt revenue is levied, giving statistics of quantities manufactured by Government or by private individuals and, imported from within India or from other countries; gross revenue, excluding miscellaneous receipts; and consumption for the periods 1881—1890, 1891—1900 (averages) and the year 1901. Notice causes affecting the trade, such as opening of fresh railways; substitution of steamers for sailing ships; introduction of crushed salt from Aden and Red Sea ports. Show consumption of salt per head of population for 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Give a brief account of the excise arrangements and show for the principal articles net revenue for the ten years 1881—1890 and 1891—1900 (averages) and 1901; also incidence of excise revenue per head of population for 1881, 1891 and 1901. Notice causes which determine the consumption of particular kinds of exciseable articles in different parts of the Province; efforts made by Government to restrict consumption; native feeling on the subject; effect of English education, etc. In connection with excise revenue quote the figures for imported spirits for the periods given above and mention the tendency of certain classes to resort to these in preference to country-made liquor.

Describe very briefly the system of stamp revenue and show for judicial and non-judicial stamps the net revenue for 1881—1890 and 1891—1900 (averages) and 1901. Notice causes affecting the demand for each class of stamps.

Describe very briefly the method of assessing and collecting income-tax and show the net revenue for 1886—1890, 1891—1900 and 1901. State incidence of tax per head of population and number of assessees per thousand.

NOTE.—The general statistics of land revenue and miscellaneous revenue will be given in the table of financial statistics, which should be referred to in the text.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL—3 pages.

Sketch briefly the history of Local Self-Government in the Province. Give the number of District Boards and Local Boards in 1901 and the number of members distinguishing nominated and elected members. Explain the functions of the Boards and select instances illustrating their operations since they have been in effective existence. Notice their obligations in case of scarcity.

Income and Expenditure of District Boards.

Particulars.	Year. 1889–1890.	Average for ten years. 1891—1900.	Year. 1901.
Income from—			
Land Revenue			
Provincial Rates			
Interest			
Education			
Medical			
Scientific, etc.			
Miscellaneous			
Civil Works			
Pounds			
Ferries			
Total Income ..			
Expenditure on—			
Refunds			
Land Revenue			
General Administration			
Education			
Medical			
Scientific, etc.			
Miscellaneous			
Civil Works			
Total Expenditure ..			

Sketch briefly the history of Municipal Government in the Province, referring to important legislative measures Give the number of Municipalities in 1901 grouping them by population as containing 100,000 inhabitants and over, 10,000 to 100,000; and under 10,000; population within municipal limits; incidence of taxation per head; constitution of Committees and their total strength, stating proportion of members nominated, elected, official and non-official, European and native. Review the working of the Municipal system since the changes of 1884–85 came into effective operation.

NOTE.—The larger Municipal schemes of water-supply drainage, etc., will come into the next section (Public Works), but improvements in conservancy, collection of taxes, accounts, etc., should be noticed here.

Income and Expenditure of Municipalities.

Particulars.	Year. 1889–1890.	Average for ten years. 1891—1900.	Year. 1901.
Octroi			
Tax on houses and lands			
Other taxes			
Rents			
Loans			
Other sources			
Total income ..			
Expenditure on administration and collection of taxes.			
Public safety			
Water-supply and drainage—			
(a) Capital			
(b) Maintenance			
Conservancy			
Hospitals and Dispensaries			
Public Works			
Public Instruction			
Other heads			

Public Works—2 pages.

Describe the organization of the Public Works Department in the Province and its functions in respect of Provincial and Local Works.

Review the operations of the Department since the introduction of Provincial finance stating for ten year periods the average sum available for expenditure, and mentioning the chief original works carried out, such as Provincial railways, canals, important roads, hospitals, schools and public offices, drainage and navigation schemes, light-houses, etc.

Mention large municipal schemes of water-supply, drainage, electric lighting, etc., since 1884.

Army—1 page.

Revise the account of the distribution of the regular army in the Province and show how it stood in 1901. Give the military districts and stations, and state what command they are subordinate to.

Add particulars of number of volunteer corps—(*a*) naval, (*b*) light horse or mounted rifles, (*c*) artillery, (*d*) engineers, (*e*) rifles, and give strength of each class in 1881, 1891, 1901.

State military expenditure in 1880–81, 1890–91, 1900–1901.

Police and Jails—2 pages.

Brief sketch of history and development of regular police and rural police in the Province. Strength of regular police and rural police, respectively, in terms of one man per so many square miles and so many persons.

System of recruitment and training: relations between regular and rural police. Attitude of educated natives towards service in the police.

Special questions: detection, anthropometry and finger-prints, arming of police.

Military police and railway police; brief notice.

Statistics of cognizable crime, cases reported, sent up for trial, acquitted or discharged, convicted (with percentage) for 1881–1890, 1891–1900 (averages) and 1901.

State number of jails in 1881, 1891 and 1901 distinguishing central jails, district jails, and subordinate jails. Notice jail mortality and prevalent diseases in those years. Describe industries carried on in central jails and the manner in which the products are disposed of. State jail expenditure and cost of maintaining each prisoner in the years mentioned above. Show profits of jail manufactures for the same periods.

Police.

Particulars.	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.	Number.	Pay.
Supervising Staff—						
District and Assistant Superintendents						
Inspectors						
Subordinate Staff—						
Sub-Inspectors						
Head constables						
Constables						
Municipal Police						
Rural Police						

Jails.

Particulars.	Average, 1885–1890.		Average, 1891–1900.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Daily average						
Admissions—						
Two years and under						
Two to ten years						
Over ten years						
Transportation for a term						
Transportation for life						
Sentence of death						

Education—5 pages.

Sketch history of education in the Province, referring to indigenous schools of various kinds, institutions founded by East India Company, Mission Schools and Colleges, creation of Department of Public Instruction, foundation of Universities.

Trace growth under the following heads :—

University Education—

Arts Colleges.

Professional Colleges. Law, Medicine and Engineering.

Embody statistics for 1881, 1891 and 1901, showing number appearing for Matriculation and passing, number of graduates, University expenditure, expenditure on Colleges and amount per student.

Secondary Education.—High and Middle Schools, number of each class and attendance of pupils.

Primary Education.—Describe system, number of schools and pupils in 1881, 1891 and 1901; proportion of boys under education to those of school-going age; pay of teachers; expenditure from Provincial revenue; District and Municipal funds; fees; other sources.

Special Schools.—Training Schools, Medical, Engineering and Surveying Schools, Art Schools, Industrial Schools and Madrassas.

Female Education.—Embody statistics of pupils in each class of schools for 1881, 1891 and 1901. Notice subjects taught, difficulties to be contended with, effect of Zenana teaching.

European and Eurasian Education.—Describe the system followed and embody statistics of schools and pupils in 1881, 1891 and 1901. Mention results of examination and the chief occupations followed by the students after they leave school.

Muhammadan Education.—Give statistics of the number of Muhammadan pupils in Arts Colleges, Secondary Schools, Primary Schools, and Madrassas in 1881, 1891, and 1901. Results of University examinations. Causes affecting Muhammadan education.

Educational Finance.—Show total expenditure on education in 1891 and 1901 distributed between Provincial revenues, District and Municipal funds, fees and other sources, including endowments and subscriptions. Average annual cost from all sources in 1901 of each pupil in Arts Colleges, Professional Colleges, Secondary Schools and Primary Schools.

Brief notice of rise and development of native press. Number of newspapers in English and Vernacular in 1881, 1891 and 1901. Note characteristics of chief newspapers, their circulation so far as known, and the sections of society which they represent. Give proportion of political and non-political organs and mention number of Muhammadan journals.

Give statistics of books or registered publications for the same years, distinguishing original works republications and translations, and classifying them by subjects.

Colleges, Schools and Scholars.

Institutions.	Average, ten years ending.						The year 1901.		
	1890.			1900.					
	Number of institutions.	Scholars.		Number of institutions.	Scholars.		Number of institutions.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Public.									
Arts Colleges									
Professional Colleges ..									
Secondary Schools ..									
Primary Schools ..									
Training Schools ..									
Other Special Schools ..									
Private.									
Advanced									
Elementary									

MEDICAL—2 pages.

Sketch very briefly the history of the chief medical institutions in the Province, give statistics for 1881, 1891 and 1901 of number of civil hospitals and dispensaries; daily average patients, indoor and outdoor; cases treated; operations performed. Income from Government, Local and Municipal funds; subscriptions; other sources. Expenditure on establishment and on other objects.

Lunatics.—Number of asylums; daily average strength, total, non-criminal and criminal; income from Government, from fees and other sources. Expenditure on establishment, including superintendence; diet; other objects. Mention alleged causes of insanity.

Vaccination.—Very brief mention of indigenous method of inoculation and extent to which inoculating castes or classes have been employed as vaccinators. Statistics: population among whom vaccination is carried on; persons vaccinated; ratio to population; cost of Department; cost of each case.

Working of the pice packet system of selling quinine; number of packets sold in 1893 (or first year of working) and 1901.

Brief mention of village sanitation.

SURVEYS—1 page.

Describe the various systems of survey that have been followed in the Province and the area dealt with by each. Note extent to which indigenous agency, patwaris and the like, have been trained in survey work and the functions assigned to them in maintaining surveys and records of rights up to date.

READ—endorsement of the Public Department No. 2551, dated 12th November 1902, transferring the following letter from H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 1st November 1902, No. 3350:—

In continuation of my Circular of 24th September 1902, No. 2948—60, I am directed to communicate the following further observations and instructions on the subject of the revision of the *Imperial Gazetteer*.

2. Paragraphs 2—4 of that Circular stated the disadvantages of the general alphabetical arrangement adopted in the existing Gazetteer, and it was directed, in anticipation of the approval of the Secretary of State, that in the new Gazetteer the volumes relating to India as a whole should be followed by volumes specifically distributed among the various Provinces, States and Agencies. All matter relating to a particular Province, etc., was to be brought together in the space allotted to it in Enclosure A to the Circular, and within these limits the main article on the Province or State was to come first, and the district and local articles were to follow in alphabetical order.

3. On further consideration the Government of India have come to the conclusion that this retention of a general alphabetical arrangement within the Provincial volumes would be subject, only in a less degree, to the objections which have led to the abandonment of an alphabetical grouping for the whole Gazetteer. It is true that the area of search for a particular piece of information will now be restricted to the Provincial volumes and will no longer extend to the entire Gazetteer, but within these volumes the same inconvenience will be felt, and however free the use made of cross-references, the scattered nature of the articles on contiguous or connected places the names of which commence with different letters must involve a certain amount of repetition. Then again, as information must be largely gathered from district officers all of whom will not work equally fast, the alphabetical arrangement within a Province will cause, though on a smaller scale, the same sort of delay in final compilation, as that which the Provincial grouping is intended to avoid (paragraph 3 of Circular).

4. The Government of India have therefore determined, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State,—

(*a*) That all the districts of a Province, or State should be arranged geographically, in the sequence of their Divisional grouping. Where, as in Madras, there are no territorial commissioners, the arrangement of the districts will be by natural geographical divisions.

(*b*) That all separate articles on places within a district should follow (in alphabetical order) the article on that district.

(*c*) That each volume should have a full table of contents and a local index. The latter need only occupy a few pages, for the specimen entry in the general index volume suggested in paragraph 2 of the Circular would in the index now proposed be confined to a single line, thus,—

Hazaribagh (district), pages 243—53.

The pages required for the local indices will form an addition to the total page allotments given in Enclosure A to the previous Circular.

5. A further advantage of the geographical arrangement now proposed is that it will allow a great number of separate short articles to be merged in the district articles. All minor administrative units such as tahsils, thanas, etc., can be more conveniently and concisely treated in this way. The same may be said of the smaller towns most of which are simply overgrown villages, with no distinctive urban characteristics. Such areas and places will, however, still figure both in the general and in the local index, so that any one wishing to look them up can easily trace them in the Gazetteer.

6. Speaking generally, the only places within a district which will require separate articles will be—

(*a*) Really important towns, such as those with a population of 20,000 and upwards. Municipalities of smaller size will find brief mention in the district article.

(*b*) Important estates.

(*c*) Places of historical, archæological, religious, or other special interest.

Divisions will still have separate articles, but these should be very brief, as they will be followed by information in regard to their constituent districts. Rivers and hill-ranges will, as a rule, not require separate notices; they will be dealt with under the head of physical features in the Provincial and district articles.

7. The articles on notable tribes required with reference to paragraph 11 of the Circular of 24th September will be best placed after the articles on a district associated with the tribe by name, or, where no district bears such a name, after the article on the first district in which the tribe occurs in strength.

8. Reference should be made to the Editor in all cases of doubt and difficulty arising as to the specific application of these, necessarily, very general principles.

9. The distribution of the space available in each volume between the various classes of articles must be left to the discretion of the Editor in India whose intervention will be specially necessary in the case of the minor Provinces and States which have only a portion of a volume allotted to them.

10. It may be noted here that it has been arranged with the Secretary of State that the historical portion of the Provincial articles, the preparation of which involves a good deal of reading and a sense of historical proportion, should be compiled in England along with the History volume for India as a whole * (Volume II of the new Gazetteer), while the brief historical references necessary in the district and local articles will be written in this country by the Provincial Superintendents and

* Assam will form an exception to the general rule, the historical part of the Provincial article being compiled by Mr. E. A. Gait, I.C.S., who has a special knowledge of the subject.

their contributors. Large Native States which have played an important part in Indian history, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore and Gwalior, should, as regards the historical part of their main articles, be treated in the same way as the Provinces; other Native States in the same manner as British districts.

11. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Circular of 24th September, the Government of India think, on further consideration, that some of the statistical tables there indicated might with advantage be curtailed or omitted in the case of the district articles, *viz.*—

(1) *General Statistics of Population.*—(Page 3, Enclosure D, to previous Circular.)

(*a*) The statistics of Civil condition, which are really useful only on a large scale, may be omitted altogether.

(*b*) Statistics of Religion and Education should be given by tahsils for 1901 only. The other figures in this table should be for the district as a whole.

(2) *Vital Statistics* (page 4 *ib.*).—May be omitted. The recorded rates can be briefly mentioned and discussed in the text of the article.

(3) *Civil and Criminal Justice* (page 11 *ib.*).—This statement may be confined to the Provincial article. If a district specially criminal or litigious, this fact, and any particular form of crime for which it may be notorious, should be mentioned in the text of the district article.

(4) *Revenue and Expenditure* (page 12 *ib.*).—For each district there should be a simple statement showing, as far as possible for each tahsil, and for the year 1900–1901, receipts under—

(*a*) Land Revenue.
(*b*) Stamps.
(*c*) Income-tax.
(*d*) Excise.
(*e*) Other sources of general revenues.
(*f*) Local cesses.

It is not necessary to give the expenditure of the district; to set it forth accurately would require reference to a variety of departments, and the figures might be misleading owing to abnormal fluctuations.

The average total income and receipts of each Municipality and Local Board in the district for the 10 years ending with 1900–1901 should be given. Averages are desirable here, for the receipts and expenditure of a loan for special purposes would throw the figures for a single year out of proportion.

(5) *Education* (page 17 *ib.*).—The figures here should be for the district as a whole.

12. Lastly, it has been suggested to the Government of India that it may be found convenient to vary the procedure laid down in paragraph 7 of the Circular of 24th September for the examination of articles by the Local Governments and the Editor in India. If proofs of those articles are simultaneously submitted by the Gazetteer Superintendent to both authorities, it might happen that the Editor would be revising an article in one direction while the Local Government was doing so in another. It has, therefore, been suggested that articles should be first submitted by the Superintendent to the Editor and that the latter, after making such alterations in form and substance as he may think desirable, should submit them for the *imprimatur* of the Local Government. This alternative may be adopted, with the concurrence of the Local Government, where the Editor thinks it desirable.

Order—No. 1058, Revenue, dated 25th November 1902.

Miscellaneous.

It will be seen from the letters read above, that not only is the form of the Imperial Gazetteer to be entirely changed, but also that its dimensions are to be enlarged, its scope is to be widened and it is to form an authoritative and official exposition of the matters with which it deals.

2. Following the method adopted by the Government of India in the case of the four volumes dealing with the Empire as a whole, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the more important sections of the article on the Madras Presidency should be written in close collaboration with the departments which deal specially with the subjects referred to in each of them or with officers who have special and expert knowledge of such subjects.

3. The officers and departments noted against each of the sections of the Presidency article in the statement appended to this proceedings will accordingly be requested to send to the Superintendent of the Gazetteer, Mr. Francis, full notes on such sections. The other sections are being undertaken by the Superintendent of the Gazetteer or have been otherwise arranged for. The detailed headings prescribed in enclosure D to the first of the letters of the Government of India read above should be closely adhered to in these notes, and the limits of space laid down therein should be observed as far as possible. A page of the existing edition of the Imperial Gazetteer consists of 44 lines containing on an average ten words each.

4. The notes should reach the Gazetteer Superintendent by the end of January next, as upon the contents of the sections of the Presidency articles will greatly depend the ultimate form of the articles on the various districts.

5. The articles on the districts, it will be observed, are to follow, generally, the headings prescribed for the Presidency article, and the notices in the present Imperial Gazetteer will therefore require to be entirely rewritten.

6. Detailed instructions will shortly be issued regarding the exact form which they should take and the information and statistics which they should comprise, and in the meantime certain preliminary points may be disposed of. His Excellency in Council is aware that it will be difficult for all Collectors personally to collect and put into shape the material required for the many headings prescribed for the district articles, but at the same time he considers that to secure due proportion and homogeneity it is essential that they should be compiled by one hand, rather than be independent contributions from separate sources.

7. All Collectors, except the Collector of Madras, will accordingly be requested to report to Government, for approval, at a very early date, the name of an officer of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Collector in their districts to whom they consider that the preparation of the draft of the article on the district may be safely entrusted. The Collector of Madras will himself furnish the draft of the article on that district. The approved officers will then be instructed to correspond direct with the Gazetteer Superintendent, concerning all questions of detail which may arise in the course of their work, and will have authority, in the name of the Collector, to call for such information as they may require for their duty from all public officers in the district. On the completion of the articles, Collectors should scrutinize them in detail, assure themselves that they contain an account of the district and its conditions, which may be pronounced to be authoritative and accurate, and forward them to the Gazetteer Superintendent.

8. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Home Department letter of the 1st November read above, Collectors should inform the Gazetteer Superintendent, as soon as possible, to what places they propose to allot special articles following that on the district as a whole.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officers and Departments
referred to in statement appended.
,, other Departments of the Secretariat.
,, other Heads of Departments
under the Revenue Department (for information).
,, all Collectors.
,, the Editor of the Gazetteer, Simla.
,, the Gazetteer Superintendent.
,, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin,
through the Political Department.

Forwarded to the Public Works Department (Irrigat

(By Order).

C. Ratnavelu Supdt.

Registrar.

Endorsement—No. 1058A.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department (Public).

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Under Secretary to Government.

[Appendix.

APPENDIX.

Statement.

Distribution of contents of the article on the Presidency referred to in paragraph 3 of foregoing Government Order.

Subject.	Maximum number of pages.	Author.
I. Descriptive.		
Physical Aspects—		
* *	*	* *
* *	*	* *
(*c*) Botany	2	Mr. C. A. Barber.
* *	*	* *
* *	*	* *
* *	*	* *
II. Economic.		
Agriculture—		
(*a*) Agriculture generally	8	Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E.
(*b*) Irrigation	2	Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).
Forests	3	Mr. E. D. M. Hooper.
Mines and Minerals—		
(*a*) Mines and minerals worked	2	Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
* *	*	* *
Arts and Manufactures—		
(*a*) Arts	3	Mr. E. Thurston.
(*b*) Manufactures	2	Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E.
Commerce and Trade	5	Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Means of Communication—		
(*a*) Railways	1	Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
(*b*) Roads	½	Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Branch).
(*c*) Canals and steamers	½	Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).
Rent, Wages and Prices	3	Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E.
* *	*	* *
III. Administration.		
* *	*	* *
Finance	3	Financial Department.
Land Revenue and Settlement	6	Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E.
Miscellaneous Revenue	4	Hon'ble Mr. H. Bradley, I.C.S.
Local and Municipal	3	Local and Municipal Department.
Public Works	2	Public Works Department (all branches) and Sanitary Board.
* *	*	* *
Police and Jails—		
(*a*) Police	1	Inspector-General of Police.
(*b*) Jails	1	,, of Prisons.
Education—		
(*a*) Education	4	Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart.
(*b*) Native Press	½	Assistant with Government (Special Branch).
(*c*) Books	½	Registrar of Books.
Medical	2	Surgeon-General Sinclair, C.S.I.
Surveys	1	Mr. Hatchell.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

250 Copies.